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APPLICATION FOR LETTERS PATENT

**Implantable Cardiac Therapy Device with Dual
Chamber Can to Isolate High-Frequency Circuitry**

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1 **TECHNICAL FIELD**

2 The present invention generally relates to implantable cardiac therapy
3 devices.

5 **BACKGROUND**

6 Implantable cardiac therapy devices (ICTDs) are implanted within the body
7 of a patient to monitor, regulate, and/or correct heart function. ICTDs include
8 implantable cardiac stimulation devices (e.g., implantable cardiac pacemakers,
9 implantable defibrillators) that apply stimulation therapy to the heart as well as
10 implantable cardiac monitors that monitor heart activity.

11 ICTDs typically include a control unit positioned within a casing that is
12 implanted into the body and a set of leads that are positioned to impart stimulation
13 and/or monitor cardiac activity. With improved processor and memory
14 technologies, the control units have become increasingly more sophisticated,
15 allowing them to monitor many types of conditions and apply tailored stimulation
16 therapies in response to those conditions.

17 ICTDs are typically capable of being programmed remotely by an external
18 programming device, often called a “programmer”. Today, individual ICTDs are
19 equipped with telemetry circuits that communicate with the programmer. One
20 type of programmer utilizes an electromagnetic wand that is placed near the
21 implanted cardiac device to communicate with the implanted device. The wand
22 contains a coil that forms a transformer coupling with the ICTD telemetry
23 circuitry. The wand transmits low frequency signals by varying coil impedance.

24 Early telemetry systems were passive, meaning that the communication was
25 unidirectional from the programmer to the implanted device. Passive telemetry

1 allowed a treating physician to download instructions to the implanted device
2 following implantation. Due to power and size constraints, early commercial
3 versions of the implanted devices were incapable of transmitting information back
4 to the programmer.

5 As power capabilities improved, active telemetry became feasible, allowing
6 synchronous bi-directional communication between the implanted device and the
7 programmer. Active telemetry utilizes a half-duplex communication mode in
8 which the programmer sends instructions in a predefined frame format and,
9 following termination of this transmission, the implanted device returns data using
10 the frame format. With active telemetry, the treating physician is able to not only
11 program the implanted device, but also retrieve information from the implanted
12 device to evaluate heart activity and device performance. The treating physician
13 may periodically want to review device performance or heart activity data for
14 predefined periods of time to ensure that the device is providing therapy in desired
15 manner. Consequently, current generation implantable cardiac therapy devices
16 incorporate memories, and the processors periodically sample and record various
17 performance parameter measurements in the memories.

18 Current telemetry systems have limited communication range between the
19 programmer wand and the ICTD, and are often referred to as “short-range
20 telemetry” or “wand telemetry”. For effective communication, the wand is held
21 within a few inches of the ICTD. One problem is that the ICTD has insufficient
22 power to transmit longer range signals. Another consideration is the inherent
23 EMI-resistant design of the ICTD. The ICTD circuitry is typically housed in a
24 hermetically shielded can to prevent electromagnetic interference (EMI) from
25 disrupting operation. The can prevents penetration of high frequencies, thereby

1 limiting communication to the low frequency range of less than 200 KHz. In one
2 exemplary system, signals sent from the programmer to the implanted device are
3 transmitted at approximately 36 KHz, and data is transmitted back from the
4 implanted device to the programmer at approximately 8 KHz.

5 Conventionally, data about a patient's cardiac condition is gathered and
6 stored by the programmer during programming sessions of the ICTDs. Analysis
7 of the cardiac condition is performed locally by the programming software.
8 Programmers offer comprehensive diagnostic capabilities, high-speed processing,
9 and easy operation, thereby facilitating efficient programming and timely patient
10 follow-up.

11 In addition to local analysis, TransTelephonic Monitoring (TTM) systems
12 are employed to gather current cardiac data of patients when the patient is remote
13 from the healthcare provider. TTM systems are placed in patients' homes. They
14 typically include a base unit that gathers information from the ICTD much like the
15 programmer would. The base unit is connected to a telephone line so that data
16 may be transmitted to the medical staff responsible for that patient. An example of
17 an ICTD TTM system is a service from St. Jude Medical® and Raytel® Cardiac
18 Services called "Housecall™." This service provides current programmed
19 parameters and episode diagnostic information for a plurality of events including
20 stored electrograms (EGMs). Real-time EGMs with annotated status information
21 can also be transmitted.

22 Using a telephone and a transmitter, the TTM system provides both the
23 medical staff and the patient the convenience of instant analysis of therapy without
24 having the patient leave the comfort of home. Typically, real-time measurements
25 are transmitted in just minutes. Patients may be closely monitored, and the medical

1 staff has more control of their patient's treatment, thus administering better patient
2 management.

3 Although TTM systems monitor and transmit data for specific patients, the
4 data is not collected and stored in the ICTD itself. Nor is the data collected and
5 analyzed to determine therapy effectiveness or whether adjustment is desirable.
6 On a basis of a patient population, there is no existing mechanism for gathering
7 long-term and real-time data that includes cardiac monitoring and treatment
8 information of a patient population and other medical and demographic
9 information of a patient population.

10 Accordingly, there is a need for a more comprehensive system that
11 communicates more effectively with the implanted cardiac therapy device over
12 greater transmissions ranges.

13

14 **SUMMARY**

15 An implantable cardiac therapy device is constructed with a housing to hold
16 both cardiac therapy circuitry and the high-frequency circuitry. In one
17 implementation, the housing defines first and second chambers. The first chamber
18 holds the cardiac therapy circuitry, such as sensing and/or stimulation circuitry.
19 The second chamber holds the high-frequency circuitry, such as an RF transceiver,
20 that transmits and receives high-frequency signals used in communication with
21 external devices. The dual-chamber housing allows the implantable cardiac
22 therapy device to handle high-frequency signals in an isolated environment,
23 thereby enabling longer range telemetry, without interfering with the cardiac
24 therapy circuitry. The implantable cardiac therapy device can further be linked to

1 a cardiac network of knowledge workers that evaluate the data generated by the
2 device and provide instructions to remotely program the device.

3

4 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

5 Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic illustration of a cardiac therapy network
6 architecture with an implantable cardiac therapy device (ICTD) connected to a
7 network of computing systems used by various knowledge workers.

8 Fig. 2 is a functional diagram illustrating information flow from the ICTD
9 to the computing systems associated with the knowledge workers.

10 Fig. 3 is a functional diagram illustrating how the various computing
11 systems share pieces of information to improve care given to the patient.

12 Fig. 4 is a functional diagram illustrating information flow from the
13 computing systems back to the ICTD.

14 Fig. 5 is a simplified illustration of an ICTD in electrical communication
15 with a patient's heart for monitoring heart activity and/or delivering stimulation
16 therapy.

17 Fig. 6 is a functional block diagram of an exemplary implantable cardiac
18 therapy device.

19 Fig. 7 is a functional block diagram of an exemplary computing device that
20 may be used in the computing systems of the cardiac therapy network architecture.

21 Fig. 8 is a diagrammatic illustration of an ICTD with packaging that defines
22 dual isolated chambers, one for housing high-frequency circuitry and a second for
23 housing the ICTD monitoring and stimulation circuitry.

24 Fig. 9 is a diagrammatic illustration of an ICTD similar to Fig. 8, but
25 further including a diplexer circuit in the high-frequency chamber.

1 Fig. 10 is a circuit diagram of an exemplary diplexer employed in the ICTD
2 of Fig. 9.

3 Fig. 11 is a frequency plot illustrating the filter characteristics of the
4 diplexer of Fig. 10.

5 Fig. 12 is a flow diagram of a method for operating the dual chambered
6 ICTD.

7

8 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

9 The following description is of the best mode presently contemplated for
10 practicing the described implementations. This description is not to be taken in a
11 limiting sense, but rather is made merely for the purpose of describing the general
12 principles of the implementations. The scope of the described implementations
13 should be ascertained with reference to the issued claims. In the description that
14 follows, like numerals or reference designators are used to reference like parts or
15 elements.

16

17 **Cardiac Therapy Network**

18 Fig. 1 shows an exemplary cardiac therapy network architecture 100 that
19 includes an implantable cardiac therapy device (ICTD) 102 coupled to a network
20 of computing systems associated with various knowledge workers who have
21 interest in cardiac therapy. The ICTD is illustrated as being implanted in a human
22 patient 104. The ICTD 102 is in electrical communication with a patient's heart
23 106 by way of multiple leads 108 suitable for monitoring cardiac activity and/or
24 delivering multi-chamber stimulation and shock therapy.

1 The ICTD 102 may communicate with a standalone or offline programmer
2 110 via short-range telemetry technology. The offline programmer 110 is
3 equipped with a wand that, when positioned proximal to the ICTD 102,
4 communicates with the ICTD 102 through a magnetic coupling.

5 The ICTD 102 can alternatively, or additionally, communicate with a local
6 transceiver 112. The local transceiver 112 may be a device that resides on or near
7 the patient, such as an electronic communications device that is worn by the
8 patient or is situated on a structure within the room or residence of the patient.
9 The local transceiver 112 communicates with the ICTD 102 using short-range
10 telemetry or longer-range high-frequency-based telemetry, such as RF (radio
11 frequency) transmissions. Alternatively, the local transceiver 112 may be
12 incorporated into the ICTD 102, as represented by dashed line 111. In this case,
13 the ICTD includes a separate and isolated package area that accommodates high-
14 frequency transmissions without disrupting operation of the monitoring and
15 stimulation circuitry.

16 Depending upon the implementation and transmission range, the local
17 transceiver 112 can be in communication with various other devices of the
18 network architecture 100. One possible implementation is for the local transceiver
19 112 to transmit information received from the ICTD 102 to a networked
20 programmer 114, which is connected to network 120. The networked programmer
21 114 is similar in operation to standalone programmer 110, but differs in that it is
22 connected to the network 120. The networked programmer 114 may be local to, or
23 remote from, the local transceiver 112; or alternatively, the local transceiver 112
24 may be incorporated into the networked programmer 114, as represented by
25 dashed line 116.

1 Another possible implementation is for the local transceiver to be
2 connected directly to the network 120 for communication with remote computing
3 devices and/or programmers. Still another possibility is for the local transceiver
4 112 to communicate with the network 120 via wireless communication, such as
5 via a satellite system 122.

6 The network 120 may be implemented by one or more different types of
7 networks (e.g., Internet, local area network, wide area network, telephone, cable,
8 satellite, etc.), including wire-based technologies (e.g., telephone line, cable, fiber
9 optics, etc.) and/or wireless technologies (e.g., RF, cellular, microwave, IR,
10 wireless personal area network, etc.). The network 104 can be configured to
11 support any number of different protocols, including HTTP (HyperText Transfer
12 Protocol), TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol), WAP
13 (Wireless Application Protocol), Bluetooth, and so on.

14 A number of knowledge workers are interested in data gathered from the
15 implantable cardiac therapy device 102. Representative knowledge workers
16 include healthcare providers 130, the device manufacturer 132, clinical groups
17 134, and regulatory agencies 136. The knowledge workers are interested in
18 different portions of the data. For instance, the healthcare providers 130 are
19 interested in information pertaining to a particular patient's condition. The
20 manufacturer 134 cares about how the device is operating. The clinical groups
21 136 want certain data for inclusion in patient populations that can be studied and
22 analyzed. The regulatory agencies 136 are concerned whether the devices, and
23 various treatments administered by them, are safe or pose a health risk.

24 The network architecture 100 facilitates distribution of the device data to
25 the various knowledge workers. Information gathered from the device is

1 integrated, processed, and distributed to the knowledge workers. Computer
2 systems maintain and store the device data, and prepare the data for efficient
3 presentation to the knowledge workers. The computer systems are represented
4 pictorially in Fig. 1 as databases. However, such system can be implemented
5 using a wide variety of computing devices, ranging from small handheld
6 computers or portable digital assistants (PDAs) carried by physicians to
7 workstations or mainframe computers with large storage capabilities. The
8 healthcare providers 130 are equipped with computer systems 140 that store and
9 process patient records 142. The manufacturer 132 has a computer system 144
10 that tracks device data 146 returned from ICTDs 102. The clinical groups 134
11 have computer systems 148 that store and analyze data across patient populations,
12 as represented by a histogram 150. The regulatory agencies 136 maintain
13 computer systems 152 that register and track healthcare risk data 154 for ICTDs.

14 The network architecture 100 supports two-way communication. Not only
15 is data collected from the ICTD 102 and distributed to the various computer
16 systems of the knowledge workers, but also information can be returned from
17 these computer systems to the networked programmer 114 and/or the local
18 transceiver 112 for communication back to the ICTD 102. Information returned to
19 the ICTD 102 may be used to adjust operation of the device, or modify therapies
20 being applied by the device. Such information may be imparted to the ICTD 102
21 automatically, without the patient's knowledge.

22 Additionally, information may be sent to a patient notification device 160 to
23 notify the patient of some event or item. The patient notification device 160 can
24 be implemented in a number of ways including, for example, as a telephone, a
25 cellular phone, a pager, a PDA (personal digital assistant), a dedicated patient

1 communication device, a computer, an alarm, and so on. Notifications may be as
2 simple as an instruction to sound an alarm to inform the patient to call into the
3 healthcare providers, or as complex as HTML-based pages with graphics and
4 textual data to educate the patient. Notification messages sent to the patient
5 notification device 160 can contain essentially any type of information related to
6 cardiac medicinal purposes or device operation. Such information might include
7 new studies released by clinical groups pertaining to device operation and patient
8 activity (e.g., habits, diets, exercise, etc.), recall notices or operational data from
9 the manufacturer, patient-specific instructions sent by the healthcare providers, or
10 warnings published by regulatory groups.

11 Notifications can be sent directly from the knowledge worker to the patient.
12 Additionally, the network architecture 100 may include a notification system 170
13 that operates computer systems 172 designed to create and deliver notification
14 messages 174 on behalf of the knowledge workers. The notification system 170
15 delivers the messages in formats supported by the various types of patient
16 notification devices 160. For instance, if the patient carries a pager, a notification
17 message might consist of a simple text statement in a pager protocol. For a more
18 sophisticated wireless-enabled PDA or Internet-oriented cellular phone, messages
19 might contain more than text data and be formatted using WAP formats.

20 Fig. 2 shows the flow of data from the implantable cardiac therapy device
21 102 to the various computer systems used by the knowledge workers. Data from
22 the ICTD is output as digital data, as represented by the string of 0's and 1's. The
23 data may consist of any number of items, including heart activity (e.g., ECG),
24 patient information, device operation, analysis results from on-device diagnostics,
25 and so on.

1 A data integrator 200 accumulates the data and stores it in a repository 202.
2 A processing system 204 processes portions of the data according to various
3 applications 206 that are specifically tailored to place the data into condition for
4 various knowledge workers. For example, healthcare workers might be interested
5 in certain portions of the data, such as the ECG data and the patient information.
6 Clinical scientists might be interested in the heart data, but do not wish to see any
7 patient information. Manufacturers may be interested in the raw data stream itself
8 as a tool to discern how the device is operating. Depending on the needs of the
9 end worker, the processing system 204 takes the raw device data, evaluates its
10 accuracy and completeness, and generates different packages of data for delivery
11 to the various knowledge workers. The processed data packages are also stored in
12 the repository 202.

13 When the data is ready for delivery, a distribution/presentation system 208
14 distributes the different packages to the appropriate computer systems 140, 144,
15 148, 152, and 172. The distribution/presentation system 208 is configured to serve
16 the packages according to the protocols and formats desired by the computer
17 systems. In this manner, the network architecture 100 allows relevant portions of
18 device data, collected from the ICTD, to be disseminated to the appropriate
19 knowledge workers in a form they prefer.

20 Once the ICTD data is delivered, the computer systems 140, 144, 148, 152,
21 and 172 store the data and/or present the data to the knowledge worker. The
22 computer systems may perform further processing specific to their use of the data.
23 Through these processes, the knowledge workers create additional information
24 that is useful to the patient, or other knowledge workers with interests in ICTDs.
25 For example, from the ICTD data, the knowledge workers might devise improved

therapies for a given patient, or create instructions to modify operation of a specific ICTD, or gain a better understanding of how implantable cardiac devices operate in general, or develop better technologies for future generations of ICTDs. Much of this created knowledge can be shared among the various knowledge workers.

Fig. 3 shows how the various computing systems 140, 144, 148, 152, and 172 can cooperate and share pieces of information to improve the care given to a patient. Where appropriate and legally acceptable, the computer systems may be configured to pass non-private information among the various knowledge workers to better improve their understanding of the implantable medical field. Clinical results 150 produced by the clinical computer systems 148 may be shared with healthcare providers to improve patient care or with manufacturers to help in their design of next generation devices. The sharing of information may further lead to better and timelier healthcare for the patients.

If the collective knowledge base produces information that may prove helpful to the patient, that information can be passed to the notification system 172 for delivery to one or more patients. Also, any one of the knowledge workers may wish to employ the notification system 172 to send messages to the patient(s).

Fig. 4 shows, in more detail, the flow of information back from the various computer systems used by the knowledge workers to the implantable cardiac therapy device 102 or the patient notification device 160. Information from any one of the computing systems—healthcare computer system(s) 140, manufacturer computer system(s) 144, clinical computer system(s) 148, regulatory computer system(s) 152—or the notification system 172 can be sent to a patient feedback system 400. The patient feedback system 400 facilitates delivery of the

1 information back to the patient. It may be an independent system, or incorporated
2 into one or more of the computing. It may alternatively be integrated into the
3 notification system 172.

4 The patient feedback system 400 may be implemented in many ways. As
5 one exemplary implementation, the patient feedback system 400 is implemented
6 as a server that serves content back to the networked programmer 114, which then
7 uses the information to program the ICTD 102 either directly (e.g., via a
8 proximally located wand) or via local transceiver 112. As another possible
9 implementation, the patient feedback system may be a cellular or RF transmission
10 system that sends information back to the patient feedback device 160.

11 The network architecture 100 facilitates continuous care around the clock,
12 regardless of where the patient is located. For instance, suppose the patient is
13 driving in the car when a cardiac episode occurs. The ICTD 102 detects the
14 condition and transmits an alert message about the condition to the local
15 transceiver 112. The message is processed and delivered to a physician's
16 computer or PDA via the network 120. The physician can make a diagnosis and
17 send some instructions back to the patient's ICTD. The physician might also have
18 a notification message that guides the patient to a nearest healthcare facility for
19 further treatment sent via the notification system 170 to the patient's notification
20 device 160. Concurrently, the physician can share the patient's records online with
21 an attending physician at the healthcare facility so that the attending physician can
22 review the records prior to the patient's arrival.

1 Exemplary ICTD

2 Fig. 5 shows an exemplary ICTD 102 in electrical communication with a
3 patient's heart 106 for monitoring heart activity and/or delivering stimulation
4 therapy, such as pacing or defibrillation therapies. The ICTD 102 is in electrical
5 communication with a patient's heart 106 by way of three leads 108(1)-(3). To
6 sense atrial cardiac signals and to provide right atrial chamber stimulation therapy,
7 the ICTD 102 is coupled to an implantable right atrial lead 108(1) having at least
8 an atrial tip electrode 502, which typically is implanted in the patient's right atrial
9 appendage. To sense left atrial and ventricular cardiac signals and to provide left
10 chamber pacing therapy, the ICTD 102 is coupled to a coronary sinus lead 108(2)
11 designed for placement in the coronary sinus region via the coronary sinus. The
12 coronary sinus lead 108(2) positions a distal electrode adjacent to the left ventricle
13 and/or additional electrode(s) adjacent to the left atrium. An exemplary coronary
14 sinus lead 108(2) is designed to receive atrial and ventricular cardiac signals and
15 to deliver left ventricular pacing therapy using at least a left ventricular tip
16 electrode 504, left atrial pacing therapy using at least a left atrial ring electrode
17 506, and shocking therapy using at least a left atrial coil electrode 508.

18 The ICTD 102 is also shown in electrical communication with the patient's
19 heart 106 by way of an implantable right ventricular lead 108(3) having, in this
20 implementation, a right ventricular tip electrode 510, a right ventricular ring
21 electrode 512, a right ventricular (RV) coil electrode 514, and an SVC coil
22 electrode 516. Typically, the right ventricular lead 108(3) is transvenously
23 inserted into the heart 102 to place the right ventricular tip electrode 510 in the
24 right ventricular apex so that the RV coil electrode 514 will be positioned in the
25 right ventricle and the SVC coil electrode 516 will be positioned in the superior

1 vena cava. Accordingly, the right ventricular lead 108(3) is capable of receiving
2 cardiac signals, and delivering stimulation in the form of pacing and shock therapy
3 to the right ventricle.

4 Fig. 6 shows an exemplary, simplified block diagram depicting various
5 components of the ICTD 102. The ICTD 102 can be configured to perform one or
6 more of a variety of functions including, for example, monitoring heart activity,
7 monitoring patient activity, and treating fast and slow arrhythmias with stimulation
8 therapy that includes cardioversion, defibrillation, and pacing stimulation. While a
9 particular multi-chamber device is shown, it is to be appreciated and understood
10 that this is done for illustration purposes.

11 The circuitry is housed in housing 600, which is often referred to as the
12 “can”, “case”, “encasing”, or “case electrode”, and may be programmably selected
13 to act as the return electrode for unipolar modes. Housing 600 may further be
14 used as a return electrode alone or in combination with one or more of the coil
15 electrodes for shocking purposes. Housing 600 further includes a connector (not
16 shown) having a plurality of terminals 602, 604, 606, 608, 612, 614, 616, and 618
17 (shown schematically and, for convenience, the names of the electrodes to which
18 they are connected are shown next to the terminals).

19 To achieve right atrial sensing and pacing, the connector includes at least a
20 right atrial tip terminal (A_R TIP) 602 adapted for connection to the atrial tip
21 electrode 502. To achieve left chamber sensing, pacing, and shocking, the
22 connector includes at least a left ventricular tip terminal (V_L TIP) 604, a left atrial
23 ring terminal (A_L RING) 606, and a left atrial shocking terminal (A_L COIL) 608,
24 which are adapted for connection to the left ventricular ring electrode 504, the left
25 atrial ring electrode 506, and the left atrial coil electrode 508, respectively. To

1 support right chamber sensing, pacing, and shocking, the connector includes a
2 right ventricular tip terminal (V_R TIP) 612, a right ventricular ring terminal (V_R
3 RING) 614, a right ventricular shocking terminal (RV COIL) 616, and an SVC
4 shocking terminal (SVC COIL) 618, which are adapted for connection to the right
5 ventricular tip electrode 510, right ventricular ring electrode 512, the RV coil
6 electrode 514, and the SVC coil electrode 516, respectively.

7 At the core of the ICTD 102 is a programmable microcontroller 620 that
8 controls various operations of the ICTD, including cardiac monitoring and
9 stimulation therapy. Microcontroller 620 includes a microprocessor (or equivalent
10 control circuitry), RAM and/or ROM memory, logic and timing circuitry, state
11 machine circuitry, and I/O circuitry. Microcontroller 620 includes the ability to
12 process or monitor input signals (data) as controlled by a program code stored in a
13 designated block of memory. Any suitable microcontroller 620 may be used. The
14 use of microprocessor-based control circuits for performing timing and data
15 analysis functions are well known in the art.

16 For discussion purposes, microcontroller 620 is illustrated as including
17 timing control circuitry 632 to control the timing of the stimulation pulses (e.g.,
18 pacing rate, atrio-ventricular (AV) delay, atrial interconduction (A-A) delay, or
19 ventricular interconduction (V-V) delay, etc.) as well as to keep track of the timing
20 of refractory periods, blanking intervals, noise detection windows, evoked
21 response windows, alert intervals, marker channel timing, and so on.
22 Microcontroller 220 may further include various types of cardiac condition
23 detectors 634 (e.g., an arrhythmia detector, a morphology detector, etc.) and
24 various types of compensators 636 (e.g., orthostatic compensator, syncope
25 response module, etc.). These components can be utilized by the device 102 for

1 determining desirable times to administer various therapies. The components 632-
2 636 may be implemented in hardware as part of the microcontroller 620, or as
3 software/firmware instructions programmed into the device and executed on the
4 microcontroller 620 during certain modes of operation.

5 The ICTD 102 further includes an atrial pulse generator 622 and a
6 ventricular pulse generator 624 that generate pacing stimulation pulses for delivery
7 by the right atrial lead 108(1), the coronary sinus lead 108(2), and/or the right
8 ventricular lead 108(3) via an electrode configuration switch 626. It is understood
9 that in order to provide stimulation therapy in each of the four chambers of the
10 heart, the atrial and ventricular pulse generators, 622 and 624, may include
11 dedicated, independent pulse generators, multiplexed pulse generators, or shared
12 pulse generators. The pulse generators 622 and 624 are controlled by the
13 microcontroller 620 via appropriate control signals 628 and 630, respectively, to
14 trigger or inhibit the stimulation pulses.

15 The electronic configuration switch 626 includes a plurality of switches for
16 connecting the desired electrodes to the appropriate I/O circuits, thereby providing
17 complete electrode programmability. Accordingly, switch 626, in response to a
18 control signal 642 from the microcontroller 620, determines the polarity of the
19 stimulation pulses (e.g., unipolar, bipolar, combipolar, etc.) by selectively closing
20 the appropriate combination of switches (not shown).

21 Atrial sensing circuits 644 and ventricular sensing circuits 646 may also be
22 selectively coupled to the right atrial lead 108(1), coronary sinus lead 108(2), and
23 the right ventricular lead 108(3), through the switch 626 to detect the presence of
24 cardiac activity in each of the four chambers of the heart. Accordingly, the atrial
25 (ATR. SENSE) and ventricular (VTR. SENSE) sensing circuits, 644 and 646, may

1 include dedicated sense amplifiers, multiplexed amplifiers, or shared amplifiers.
2 Each sensing circuit 644 and 646 may further employ one or more low power,
3 precision amplifiers with programmable gain and/or automatic gain control,
4 bandpass filtering, and a threshold detection circuit to selectively sense the cardiac
5 signal of interest. The automatic gain control enables the ICTD 102 to deal
6 effectively with the difficult problem of sensing the low amplitude signal
7 characteristics of atrial or ventricular fibrillation. Switch 626 determines the
8 "sensing polarity" of the cardiac signal by selectively closing the appropriate
9 switches. In this way, the clinician may program the sensing polarity independent
10 of the stimulation polarity.

11 The outputs of the atrial and ventricular sensing circuits 644 and 646 are
12 connected to the microcontroller 620 which, in turn, is able to trigger or inhibit the
13 atrial and ventricular pulse generators 622 and 624, respectively, in a demand
14 fashion in response to the absence or presence of cardiac activity in the
15 appropriate chambers of the heart. The sensing circuits 644 and 646 receive
16 control signals over signal lines 648 and 650 from the microcontroller 620 for
17 purposes of controlling the gain, threshold, polarization charge removal circuitry
18 (not shown), and the timing of any blocking circuitry (not shown) coupled to the
19 inputs of the sensing circuits 644 and 646.

20 Cardiac signals are also applied to inputs of an analog-to-digital (A/D) data
21 acquisition system 652. The data acquisition system 652 is configured to acquire
22 intracardiac electrogram signals, convert the raw analog data into a digital signal,
23 and store the digital signals for later processing and/or telemetric transmission to
24 an external device 654. The data acquisition system 652 is coupled to the right
25 atrial lead 108(1), the coronary sinus lead 108(2), and the right ventricular lead

1 108(3) through the switch 626 to sample cardiac signals across any pair of desired
2 electrodes.

3 The data acquisition system 652 may be coupled to the microcontroller 620,
4 or other detection circuitry, to detect an evoked response from the heart 106 in
5 response to an applied stimulus, thereby aiding in the detection of "capture".
6 Capture occurs when an electrical stimulus applied to the heart is of sufficient
7 energy to depolarize the cardiac tissue, thereby causing the heart muscle to
8 contract. The microcontroller 620 detects a depolarization signal during a window
9 following a stimulation pulse, the presence of which indicates that capture has
10 occurred. The microcontroller 620 enables capture detection by triggering the
11 ventricular pulse generator 624 to generate a stimulation pulse, starting a capture
12 detection window using the timing control circuitry 632 within the microcontroller
13 620, and enabling the data acquisition system 652 via control signal 656 to sample
14 the cardiac signal that falls in the capture detection window and, based on the
15 amplitude, determines if capture has occurred.

16 The microcontroller 620 is further coupled to a memory 660 by a suitable
17 data/address bus 662, wherein the programmable operating parameters used by the
18 microcontroller 620 are stored and modified, as required, in order to customize the
19 operation of the implantable device 102 to suit the needs of a particular patient.
20 Such operating parameters define, for example, pacing pulse amplitude, pulse
21 duration, electrode polarity, rate, sensitivity, automatic features, arrhythmia
22 detection criteria, and the amplitude, waveshape and vector of each shocking pulse
23 to be delivered to the patient's heart 106 within each respective tier of therapy.
24 With memory 660, the ICTD 102 is able to sense and store a relatively large
25

1 amount of data (e.g., from the data acquisition system 652), which may
2 transmitted to the external network of knowledge workers for subsequent analysis.

3 Operating parameters of the ICTD 102 may be non-invasively programmed
4 into the memory 660 through a telemetry circuit 664 in telemetric communication
5 with an external device, such as a programmer 110 or local transceiver 112. The
6 telemetry circuit 664 advantageously allows intracardiac electrograms and status
7 information relating to the operation of the device 102 (as contained in the
8 microcontroller 620 or memory 660) to be sent to the external devices.

9 The ICTD 100 can further include one or more physiologic sensors 670,
10 commonly referred to as “rate-responsive” sensors because they are typically used
11 to adjust pacing stimulation rate according to the exercise state of the patient.
12 However, the physiological sensor 670 may further be used to detect changes in
13 cardiac output, changes in the physiological condition of the heart, or diurnal
14 changes in activity (e.g., detecting sleep and wake states, detecting position or
15 postural changes, etc.). Accordingly, the microcontroller 620 responds by
16 adjusting the various pacing parameters (such as rate, AV Delay, V-V Delay, etc.)
17 at which the atrial and ventricular pulse generators, 622 and 624, generate
18 stimulation pulses. While shown as being included within the device 102, it is to
19 be understood that the physiologic sensor 670 may also be external to the device
20 102, yet still be implanted within or carried by the patient. Examples of
21 physiologic sensors that may be implemented in device 102 include known
22 sensors that, for example, sense respiration rate and/or minute ventilation, pH of
23 blood, ventricular gradient, and so forth.

24 The ICTD 102 additionally includes a battery 676 that provides operating
25 power to all of circuits shown in Fig. 2. If the device 102 is configured to deliver

1 pacing or shocking therapy, the battery 676 is capable of operating at low current
2 drains for long periods of time (e.g., preferably less than 10 μ A), and is capable of
3 providing high-current pulses (for capacitor charging) when the patient requires a
4 shock pulse (e.g., preferably, in excess of 2 A, at voltages above 2 V, for periods of
5 10 seconds or more). The battery 676 also desirably has a predictable discharge
6 characteristic so that elective replacement time can be detected. As one example,
7 the device 102 employs lithium/silver vanadium oxide batteries.

8 The ICTD 102 can further include magnet detection circuitry (not shown),
9 coupled to the microcontroller 620, to detect when a magnet is placed over the
10 device 102. A magnet may be used by a clinician to perform various test functions
11 of the device 102 and/or to signal the microcontroller 620 that the external
12 programmer is in place to receive or transmit data to the microcontroller 620
13 through the telemetry circuits 664.

14 The ICTD 102 further includes an impedance measuring circuit 678 that is
15 enabled by the microcontroller 620 via a control signal 680. Uses for an
16 impedance measuring circuit 678 include, but are not limited to, lead impedance
17 surveillance during the acute and chronic phases for proper lead positioning or
18 dislodgement; detecting operable electrodes and automatically switching to an
19 operable pair if dislodgement occurs; measuring respiration or minute ventilation;
20 measuring thoracic impedance for determining shock thresholds; detecting when
21 the device has been implanted; measuring stroke volume; and detecting the
22 opening of heart valves, etc. The impedance measuring circuit 678 is
23 advantageously coupled to the switch 626 so that any desired electrode may be
24 used.

In the case where the device 102 is intended to operate as an implantable cardioverter/defibrillator (ICD) device, it detects the occurrence of an arrhythmia, and automatically applies an appropriate electrical shock therapy to the heart aimed at terminating the detected arrhythmia. To this end, the microcontroller 620 further controls a shocking circuit 682 by way of a control signal 684. The shocking circuit 682 generates shocking pulses of low (up to 0.5 Joules), moderate (0.5 - 10 Joules), or high energy (11 to 40 Joules), as controlled by the microcontroller 620. Such shocking pulses are applied to the patient's heart 106 through at least two shocking electrodes, and as shown in this implementation, selected from the left atrial coil electrode 508, the RV coil electrode 514, and/or the SVC coil electrode 516. As noted above, the housing 600 may act as an active electrode in combination with the RV coil electrode 514, or as part of a split electrical vector using the SVC coil electrode 516 or the left atrial coil electrode 508 (i.e., using the RV electrode as a common electrode).

Cardioversion shocks are generally considered to be of low to moderate energy level (so as to minimize pain felt by the patient), and/or synchronized with an R-wave and/or pertaining to the treatment of tachycardia. Defibrillation shocks are generally of moderate to high energy level (i.e., corresponding to thresholds in the range of 5-40 Joules), delivered asynchronously (since R-waves may be too disorganized), and pertaining exclusively to the treatment of fibrillation. Accordingly, the microcontroller 620 is capable of controlling the synchronous or asynchronous delivery of the shocking pulses.

The ICTD 102 is further designed with the ability to support high-frequency wireless communication, typically in the radio frequency (RF) range. As illustrated in Fig. 2, the can 600 is configured with a secondary, isolated casing

1 690 that contains circuitry for handling high-frequency signals. Within this
2 separate case 690 are a high-frequency transceiver 692 and a diplexer 694. High-
3 frequency signals received by a dedicated antenna 696, or via leads 108, are
4 passed to the transceiver 692. Due to the separate casing region 690, the
5 transceiver handles the high-frequency signals in isolation apart from the cardiac
6 therapy circuitry. In this manner, the high-frequency signals can be safely
7 handled, thereby improving telemetry communication, without adversely
8 disrupting operation of the other device circuitry.

9

10 **Exemplary Computing Device**

11 Fig. 7 shows an exemplary computing device 700 employed in the
12 computing systems of the cardiac therapy network architecture 100. It includes a
13 processing unit 702 and memory 704. Memory 704 includes both volatile
14 memory 706 (e.g., RAM) and non-volatile memory 708 (e.g., ROM, EEPROM,
15 Flash, disk, optical discs, persistent storage, etc.). An operating and system and
16 various application programs 710 are stored in non-volatile memory 708. When a
17 program is running, various instructions are loaded into volatile memory 706 and
18 executed by processing unit 702. Examples of possible applications that may be
19 stored and executed on the computing device include the knowledge worker
20 specific applications 206 shown in Fig. 2.

21 The computing device 700 may further be equipped with a network I/O
22 connection 720 to facilitate communication with a network. The network I/O 720
23 may be a wire-based connection (e.g., network card, modem, etc.) or a wireless
24 connection (e.g., RF transceiver, Bluetooth device, etc.). The computing device
25 700 may also include a user input device 722 (e.g., keyboard, mouse, stylus, touch

1 pad, touch screen, voice recognition system, etc.) and an output device 724 (e.g.,
2 monitor, LCD, speaker, printer, etc.).

3 Various aspects of the methods and systems described throughout this
4 disclosure may be implemented in computer software or firmware as computer-
5 executable instructions. When executed, these instructions direct the computing
6 device (alone, or in concert with other computing devices of the system) to
7 perform various functions and tasks that enable the cardiac therapy network
8 architecture 100.

9 **High-Frequency Packaging Design**

10 One feature of the network architecture is an improved transmission range
11 between the ICTD 102 and the local transceiver 112 and/or programmer 116.
12 Longer range telemetry is made possible by employing high-frequency signals,
13 such as RF signals. However, since such high-frequency signals may interfere
14 with detection of cardiac conditions, the ICTD 102 is specially designed to isolate
15 the high-frequency circuitry from the cardiac therapy circuitry.

16 Fig. 8 shows an exemplary ICTD 102 that is equipped with additional high-
17 frequency packaging and circuitry to support long range telemetry. Long range
18 telemetry allows communication with implanted medical devices at distances
19 greater than conventional “wand telemetry” of a few inches. Generally, ICTD 102
20 is designed with a hermetically shielded can 600 to prevent electromagnetic
21 interference (EMI) from disrupting operation of the sensing and/or stimulation
22 circuitry. The can 600 employs one or more filters to block high-frequency
23 transmissions (e.g., radio frequencies) and other sources of EMI (e.g., automobile
24 engines). As an example, the filters typically remove signals above 1 MHz. Thus,
25

1 the can 600 prevents penetration of high frequencies and tries to limit
2 communication to the low frequency ranges of less than 200 KHz.

3 With conventional short-range telemetry communications, signals sent from
4 a programmer (e.g., offline programmer 110) to the implanted device are
5 transmitted at approximately 36 KHz, and data is transmitted back from the
6 implanted device to the programmer at approximately 8 KHz. A feed-through
7 filter 810 filters signals passed from the header 802 to the main circuitry chamber
8 806. It filters, for example, signals above 1 MHz. Low range signals received
9 from the external programmer via conventional short-range telemetry (e.g.,
10 magnetic couplings from wand to device) are filtered through this feed-through
11 filter 810.

12 The ICTD 103 has a header region 802 that holds the connection terminals
13 for leads 108(1)-(3). Adjacent the header is a separate and frequency-isolated
14 packaging region 804, defined in part by can wall 690, which contains circuitry for
15 handling high-frequency signals. As one example, the interior can wall 690 is
16 constructed of titanium, similar to the exterior can; alternatively, it could be made
17 from another conducting metal. The high-frequency packaging region can be
18 thought of as a separate can that isolates the RF components from the main
19 circuitry. The dual-can design enables the ICTD to handle high-frequency signals
20 carrying data and control information in one can of the device without disrupting
21 operation of the main circuitry in the second can of the device.

22 An RF transceiver 692 is positioned within the high-frequency packaging
23 region 804. Signals received from an antenna 696 are passed through an unfiltered
24 feed-through 820 into the RF transceiver 692. The transceiver is capable of
25 receiving and transmitting high-frequency signals, such as those found in the radio

frequency range. As one example range, the transceiver handles signals within 400 to 900 MHz. The RF transceiver 692 is coupled to the internal circuitry within the main circuitry chamber 806 via a feed-through filter 822. Data, power, control, and other types of information can be exchanged between the transceiver 692 and the circuitry using the feed-through filter 822. The metal shield encompassing the high-frequency region 804 blocks spurious signals emanating from the RF transceiver 692 from interfering with the sensing and pacing functions of the main circuitry.

Although the high-frequency region 804 is shown adjacent to header 802 and above the main circuit chamber 806, encapsulated by the outer can wall of the device and the interior wall 690, the region 804 may be located in any number of places. It may be, for example, implemented as an isolated cavity contained entirely within the main circuit chamber 806. Alternatively, it may be constructed external to the ICTD 102, but employ part of the exterior can 600 to define a portion of the region. Another possible implementation is to construct the high-frequency region as a separate implantable can that is in communication with the ICTD, but implanted apart from the ICTD 102.

The antenna for transmitting and receiving the high-frequency data signals may be implemented in a number of ways. One approach is to employ a dedicated antenna positioned within the header region 802. Another approach is to employ a dedicated antenna that extends beyond the header region 802, such as antenna 696 illustrated in Fig. 8. A third approach is to integrate the antenna into the can 600. Still another approach is to use one or more of the leads 108(1)-(3) as the antenna.

Fig. 9 shows the latter approach in which the leads are employed as the antenna. In this implementation, the signals from the lead are passed through an

1 unfiltered feed-through 902 to a diplexer 694. The diplexer 694 allows two
2 signals of different frequencies to be transmitted along the same conductor and
3 separates the signal frequencies onto two different connections. In the illustrated
4 implementation, the diplexer 694 is designed to direct RF signals to the RF
5 transceiver 692 and the electrocardiograph (ECG) signals to the main circuitry in
6 chamber 806.

7 The diplexer's first connection 904 leads to a feed-through 906 into the
8 ICTD circuitry within the chamber 806. The diplexer 694 filters this first
9 connection to pass low frequencies of the ECG signal. High frequencies are
10 blocked and therefore do not interfere with the sensing of the ECG.

11 A second connection 908 on the diplexer 694 connects to the RF
12 transceiver 692. The filter on this connection is tuned to the carrier frequency of
13 the transceiver 692. Thus, low frequency signals, such as the ECG, are blocked.
14 The RF transceiver 692 extracts the data and control instructions from the carrier
15 frequency and passes the information to the ICTD circuitry via connections 910
16 and a feed-through 912. The feed-through 912 can be filtered to prevent any high-
17 frequency components from entering the main circuit chamber 806. Power is
18 supplied to the RF transceiver 692 and diplexer 694 from the battery in the main
19 circuitry chamber via the feed-throughs 902 and 912.

20 When transmitting, the transceiver 692 generates signals that are conducted
21 out through the diplexer 694 to the leads. The RF signals are not conducted back
22 into the main circuitry. Similarly, any pacing stimuli are conducted out to the
23 leads via diplexer 694, without affecting the RF circuitry.

24 The dual-chamber design provides optimal isolation. With the diplexer,
25 dual enclosure regions, and filtered feed-throughs, the design isolates the main

monitoring/stimulating circuitry from RF interference emanated from the diplexer or transceiver, while simultaneously allowing long-range RF telemetry communication. Additionally, the design allows the leads to be used as both stimulation/sensing leads and as a radio frequency (RF) antenna, without causing interference to the monitoring and/or stimulation functions.

Exemplary Diplexer

The diplexer 694 can be constructed in several ways. One implementation is described for discussion purposes, but many other alternatives are possible. The implementation described below is formed with inductors and capacitors to illustrate the basic concept of splitting high and low frequency signals. It is noted that other forms of bandpass and/or bandstop filters may be used, as well as more complex filters that selectively pass and block the desired frequencies or bands of frequencies.

Fig. 10 shows an exemplary diplexer 694 connected to heart 106 via leads 108, and to the RF transceiver 692 and ICTD circuitry 102. The leads 108 are multi-functional. They are used to conduct low-frequency cardiac signals from the heart 106 and apply pacing and other stimulation therapies to the heart 106. The leads also function as an antenna to transmit and receive high-frequency signals. Both high- and low-frequency signals are passed to the diplexer 694.

The diplexer 694 includes a resistor R, a capacitor C, and an inductor L. These components are arranged in an RCL configuration so that high-frequency signals are passed through the resistor-capacitor (RC) branch to the RF transceiver 692 and low-frequency signals are passed through the resistor-inductor (RL) branch to the ICTD circuitry 102. The values of the resistor, capacitor, and

1 inductor are chosen to define desired filter crossover points at which frequencies
2 above a certain threshold pass to the RF transceiver 692 while being blocked from
3 the ICTD circuitry 102, and frequencies below the threshold pass to the ICTD
4 circuitry 102 while being blocked from the RF transceiver 692.

5 Fig. 11 shows a frequency chart 1100 with example filter characteristics
6 achieved by the diplexer 694 of Fig. 10. The diplexer 694 establishes a low pass
7 filter 1102 that passes low-frequency signals of less than approximately Y MHz,
8 while simultaneously establishing a high pass filter that passes high-frequency
9 signals of more than approximately Y MHz. As an example, Y may be chosen to
10 be approximately 1 to 10 MHz.

11

12 Operation

13 Fig. 12 shows a process 1200 for operating the ICTD 102 with high-
14 frequency circuitry. Aspects of this process may be implemented in hardware,
15 firmware, or software, or a combination thereof. The process may be viewed in
16 two phases: (1) a reception phase in which both low- and high-frequency signals
17 are received at the ICTD 102, and (2) a transmission phase in which the ICTD 102
18 transmits high-frequency signals and/or applies stimulation therapy. The dashed
19 dividing line in Fig. 12 pictorially segments these phases.

20 At block 1202, the implantable cardiac therapy device 102 receives low-
21 frequency cardiac signals from leads 108(1)-(3). Concurrently, at block 1204, the
22 ICTD 102 receives RF transmissions from the leads 108(1)-(3) and/or a dedicated
23 antenna (e.g., antenna 696). The RF transmission originates from some external
24 device, such as the local transceiver 112 in Fig. 1. When a diplexer 694 is present
25 (e.g., the implementation shown in Fig. 9), the low-frequency cardiac signals and

1 high-frequency RF transmissions are sent to the high-frequency region 804 of the
2 ICTD housing for separation by the diplexer. At block 1206, the diplexer
3 effectively splits the high and low frequency signals. The low frequency cardiac
4 signals are passed to the ICTD circuitry via a feed-through (block 1208) and the
5 high-frequency signals are conducted within the high-frequency region 804 to the
6 RF transceiver 692 (block 1210). The RF transceiver 692 receives the RF signals,
7 extracts the data and control instructions, and passes the information to the ICTD
8 circuitry via a filtered feed-through (block 1212).

9 At this point, the ICTD 102 may process the cardiac data, as well as the
10 various data and control instructions received via RF signals. The data and control
11 instructions may be produced by any number of sources—including healthcare
12 providers, clinical groups, and so on—and routed to the ICTD via network 110
13 (see Fig. 1). The information may be used to program the device, modify
14 therapies, or query data.

15 During the transmission phase, the ICTD 102 is able to apply stimulation
16 therapy to the heart 106 and/or transmit information back out to the network of
17 knowledge workers. In the former case, the circuitry generates stimulation pulses
18 (e.g., pacing, defibrillation shock, etc.) at block 1220 and transfers the pulses to
19 one or more of the leads 108(1)-(3) at block 1222. In the latter case, the circuitry
20 generates information for external transmission (block 1224). This information is
21 passed via the feed-through into the isolated high-frequency region 804 and to the
22 RF transceiver 692 (block 1226). The transceiver 692 creates RF signals that are
23 conducted out to the leads and/or antenna for transmission back to the local
24 transceiver 112.

1 **Conclusion**

2 Although the invention has been described in language specific to structural
3 features and/or methodological acts, it is to be understood that the subject matter
4 defined in the appended claims is not necessarily limited to the specific features or
5 acts described. Rather, the specific features and acts are disclosed as exemplary
6 forms of implementing the claimed invention.

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